IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 5, line 30 and ending at page 6, line28, with the following:

In an alternative approach, tumor cells, themselves, have been genetically modified to express a cytokine. These vaccines have been to potentiate tumor-associated antigen presentation to T cells of a subject. For example, studies have shown that the introduction of cytokine genes into murine tumor cells induced increased immunogenicity and decreased tumorigenesis (see, e.g., Gansbacher et al., (1990) Cancer Res. 50: 7820-7825; Fearon et al., (1990) Cell. 60: 397-403; Ley et al., (1981) Eur. J. Immunol. 21:851-854; Watanabe et al., (1989) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA) 86:9456; Gansbacher et al., (1990) J. Exp. Med. 172:1217-1224; Gansbacher et al., (1992) Proc. Am. Assoc. Cancer Res. 33: 351; Tepper et al., (1989) Cell 57:503-512; Hock et al., (1991) J. Exp. Med. 174:1291-1298; and Porgador et al., (1992) Cancer Res. 52:3679). In addition, localized high concentrations of certain cytokines delivered by genetically modified cells have led to tumor regression in animals and humans (see, e.g., Gansbacher et al., (1990) Cancer Res., 50:7820-7825; Fornis et al., (1988) Cancer Me t. Rev., 7:289-309; Fearon et al., (1990) Cell.160:397-403; and published patent applications and patents directed to cancer cells that have been rendered proliferation-incompetent and have been genetically engineered to express the cytokine, GM-CSF, and in some cases, tumor immunity (Fearon et al., (1990) Cell 60:397-403). Thus, activating the immune system to respond to a tumor is a viable therapeutic alternative to irradiation and chemotherapy. Accordingly, improved, more efficacious activation methods specific for certain cancers are greatly needed.